

TWO NEW SPECIES OF *Aedes* (*Finlaya*) FROM NEW GUINEA  
(Diptera: Culicidae)<sup>1</sup>By WILLARD V. KING, Lt. Colonel, Sn. C., and  
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The following two species of subgenus *Finlaya* are of interest in that the mesonotum of each has a narrow median longitudinal stripe of silvery scales similar in appearance to species of the *scutellaris-albopictus* group of subgenus *Stegomyia*. They are, however, readily distinguished from these by having narrow instead of broad scales on the scutellum and vertex of head. More complete descriptions of both species, including the larvae, will be given in a subsequent paper dealing with species of *Finlaya* of the *papuensis* group.

*Aedes*, (*Finlaya*) *dobodurus*, new species

FEMALE.—Mesonotal scales all dark except for a median longitudinal stripe of white scales about one-sixth the width of the thorax, the stripe of about even width throughout except posteriorly where it tapers to a short point, ending in front of antescutellar space. Scutellar scales narrow, entirely dark. Posterior pronotum bare except for a patch of broad white scales on lower third. Proboscis and palpi dark. Fore and mid tarsi with small dorsal white spots at base of segments 1 and 2, and a few white scales at base of 3; hind tarsi with broad white rings on the first four segments, the fifth entirely dark. Abdomen with large lateral basal white spots on segments II to VII, unbanded dorsally.

MALE.—Similar to female except that the mesonotal markings consist of a broadly oval or egg-shaped patch of silvery scales a little more than half the width of the thorax and extending onto upper third of the fossae; palpus with a white ring on the long segment and white spots on basal third of the two apical segments. *Hypopygium*: Coxite with a basal lobe in the form of an elongated ridge having a row of about ten bristles along the rim and scattered shorter hairs; clasper slender, the apical appendage about a fifth as long; apical portion of harpago much longer than the basal portion, the blade slender but with a wide membranous striated keel extending from base nearly to tip; ninth tergite connected in middle by a narrow band, the rounded shoulders without hairs.

*Holotype*.—Female (K142B), reared from larva taken in a cup fungus near Dobodura, New Guinea, 7 December 1943 (W. S. Monlux, collector). *Allotype*.—Male, same lot as above. *Paratypes*.—8 males, 18 females, mostly with larval exuviae, from Dobodura (Australian New Guinea), Hollandia and Sansapor (Netherlands New Guinea). Collected at elevations ranging from about 100 to 2,000 feet. Holotype, allotype and paratype material deposited in the United States National

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Museum; other paratypes in the Museum of the Division of Economic Entomology, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Canberra, A. C. T. Australia.

The combination of all dark scutellar scales and dark fifth hind tarsal separates this species immediately from closely related species. The size of the membranous keel of the harpago is also distinctive among the known males of New Guinea species. In *A. derooki* Brug, which likewise has a dark-scaled scutellum, the mesonotal stripe is wider (about a fourth the width of the thorax) and the fifth hind tarsal is marked with white.

***Aedes* (*Finlaya*) *hollandius*, new species**

FEMALE.—Mesonotum with a median longitudinal stripe of silvery scales very similar to that of *A. dobodurus*. Scutellar scales all pale, narrow. Posterior pronotum with narrow black scales on upper half in addition to the patch of broad pale scales below. Hind tarsi with broad white basal rings on all segments, that on 5 usually more than half the length of the segment. Abdominal segments with large lateral basal white spots.

MALE.—Mesonotum with a patch of white barely touching the edges of the fossae anteriorly and somewhat bulged posteriorly, ending in a short median point in front of antescutellar space. Markings otherwise similar to female (except the palpi, which are similar to the male of *dobodurus*). *Hypopygium*: Clasper with a terminal appendage more than a third its length; apical portion of harpago about equal to the basal arm in length, without a wide membranous keel but with a thin striated membrane around a portion of the blade, the striations having the appearance of coils of wire.

*Holotype*.—Female (797C-6) reared from larva taken from a fallen palm leaf in mossy forest, elevation about 5,300 feet, Mount Dafonsero, Cyclops Range, Hollandia area, Netherlands New Guinea, 4 March 1944 (W. R. Fullem and H. Cook, collectors). *Allotype*.—Male (797A), same data as holotype except that the elevation was about 4,600 feet. *Paratypes*.—55 males and 53 females, mostly with larval exuviae and all from the Hollandia area (at elevations ranging from 200 to 5,325 feet), except one female each from Finschhaven and Dobodura in eastern New Guinea.

In *Aedes* (*Finlaya*) *argenteitarsis* Brug, the scutal stripe is somewhat wider anteriorly than in the above species and then tapers for most of its length to end in a long sharp point. The scutellum is distinctive, in that the scales of the mid lobe are all white while those of the side lobes are all dark. The male (not previously described) has white scales on all lobes and is similar to the male of *hollandius* except for the shape of the scutal patch, which is triangularly tapered behind instead of rounded.

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